FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JUSTICE MINISTER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO TITO FUNERAL

PY061704 Paris AFP in Spanish 1305 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (AFP)--Argentine Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela will head the Argentine delegation that will attend President Tito's funeral in Belgrade this week.

CROATIAN COUNCIL APPLAUDS DEATH OF 'DICTATOR TITO'

PY070223 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (NA)-- In the wake of the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, the National Croatian Council today released a declaration in which it strongly condemns Yugoslavia, which it regards as "an imperialist, artificially created state that has survived by imposing terror and repression on most of the peoples that make up the country, especially the Croatian people."

The declaration, published "in view of the death of Yugoslav dictator Josip Broz Tito," adds that "all those who believe or claim to believe that this type of state is both strong and a factor in world stability are either mistaken or unaware of the facts. Such a shortsighted policy will inevitably fail."

The council states that "the Croatian people under no circumstance will defend Yugoslavia, which they regard as their prison. Those who seek to maintain peace and stability in southeast Europe and equilibrium among European blocs must take into account the national aspirations and interests of the Croatians."

Finally, the declaration states that the Croatian people "seek their self-determination and an independent state" and to this end "the Croatians want and will accept the cooperation of all those who want to establish a free, democratic, independent, and neutral state of Croatia."

The declaration is signed by (Janko Skrbin) and (Hrvoje Lun), president and secretary general, respectively, of the council.

GRAFFIGNA EXPECTS HONORABLE SOLUTION TO BORDER DISPUTE

PY070209 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--Gen Omar Graffigna, commander of the Argentine Air Force, said today that the mediation of the border conflict with Chile "is in good hands, in the hands of the pope" and reaffirmed that "we trust in a dignified, just and honorable solution, since the mediation is in the best of hands."

He also said that during his stay in Chile he "will not hold any meetings with officials" but that he will make protocol visits to Chilean officials. This was said in reference to informatio that Graffigna will meet with President Augusto Pinochet.

The air force commander made these remarks at the metropolitan airport before his departure for Chile, where he will attend the 20th meeting of air force commanders of the Americas.

Asked about the air force position on the current financial situation, a matter discussed by the air force command yesterday, Graffigna said that "in fact, Argentines at all levels are concerned for what has happened in the financial sector, and the air force is by no means an exception."

He added: "We believe that a courageous measure has been taken (the liquidation of one bank and intervention in three others) in relation to some powerful groups in an area where there may have been pressures or interests. But the measures have been courageous in the sense that a wrong was identified and measures have been taken to correct it."

Regarding the political dialogue, the air force commander said that "we believe it is important, but we are a bit concerned by the fact that it has created such great expectations in relation to what we ourselves established as a political base."

PASTOR DENIES PLANS FOR DEFENSE PACT WITH BRAZIL

PY060240 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1449 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Brasilia, 5 May (LATIN)--In a communique released here by the Argentine Embassy, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor has denied reports that his country will propose to Brazil the creation of an ideological defense pact. The communique was prompted by an article published last Saturday by the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

According to O ESTADO, Pastor stated that the Argentine Government intends to propose to Brazil the establishment of "a true system of consultations" in order "to prevent the instability prevailing in Central America from reaching us." He said that the proposal would be made during the visit Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will make to Buenos Aires from 14-16 May.

According to the Argentine Embassy communique, Pastor said his country "in no way intends to propose the creation of a mechanism of consultation which would have ideological objectives." He also said that he will not accept "any coordinated diplomatic action with another country to prevent situations that are taking place in third countries." He made it clear that this does not mean that Argentina is not "willing to talk" with other states on "problems dealing with, among other things, their common security."

Pastor regarded as unfounded any interpretation that Argentina advocates attitudes which may directly or indirectly affect the principle of nonintervention, since "it would not be in keeping with a long-established tradition of Argentine diplomacy, that is, the respect for the principle of nonintervention," the communique adds. Pastor also made it clear that "Argentina does not pursue any objective that would suggest the creation of axes or blocs with other countries, either within a bilateral framework or including several countries of the region."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (AFP)--Between January and March 1980 the Argentine government approved 37 foreign investments amounting to $96,114,636, according to official information released here today. Thus, the total amount of foreign investments made since March 1977, when the new foreign investment law was passed, is now $1,630,545,099, of which $409,657,077 was channeled into oil and gas production; $266,609,268 into car production; $129,484,784 into financial institutions and banks; $94,024,506 into chemical industries and $82,583,493 into the production of equipment and machinery. The main investor was the United States, with $709,923,037. [all figures as received] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 2 May 80 PY]

COB REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT SIGNED WITH ARMED FORCES

PY061322 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Central, COB, reaffirms the commitment signed with the armed forces. In a document released this afternoon, the COB indicates that those who try to deny this public document are seeking to use force instead of democratic dialogue in the solution of the country's problems.

The COB also congratulated the workers who took part in the Labor Day celebration because their participation proves that they all approve of the recent COB agreement with the armed forces. The COB communique was read by Noel Vazquez, COB permanent secretary.

[Begin Vazquez recording] The Labor Day celebration called by the COB was carefully planned within the strict framework of the rights and duties established by the national Constitution, which guarantees all citizens the right to freely express their ideas within the bounds of respect for the country's institutions. The fact that contradictory statements on the same problems have been made by spokesmen of the armed forces, union organizations and other institutions is a result of differing interpretations which are precisely a part of democracy, in which we do not all have the same ideas. This is a normal situation, and anyone who supports the democratic process should not feel surprised or upset about it. The COB Executive Committee's official viewpoint regarding the Labor Day celebration has been published in a document. Therefore, statements made by small political groups referred to by the press should not be mistaken for the opinion of our organization. [end recording]

The COB document also indicates that the country will learn about the political groups over which the COB has no control.

The COB communique, in point 5 states:

[Begin Vazquez recording] Therefore, by way of explanation to the public, we declare that the COB, with the support of the workers and the people, upholds the commitment established in the document signed with the high command of the armed forces and the president of the nation. If some people want to deny this public document, it will mean that they are seeking to use force instead of democratic dialogue in the solution of the country's problems. Therefore, we, the workers, will be (?aggressive).

Point 6 states that the COB calls on all workers of the country to maintain the spirit and the democratic and revolutionary unity shown in all the demonstrations that took place during the labor Day celebrations with the realization that this is how we will safeguard the democratic process and triumph in our struggle for the economic and social gains to which we are entitled. [end recording]

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

PY070152 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 May 80 p 3

[Text of undated telegram sent by Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada to the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council]

[Text] In view of the unfortunate death of His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a prominent world political figure, the main revolutionary leader of your noble people and a promoter of the organization of nonaligned countries, in the name of the government and people of Bolivia and in my own name I wish to express to you our condolences on subh an irreplaceable loss.

Araoz To Attend Funeral

PY061708 Paris AFP in Spanish 1333 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 May (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz will head the Bolivian delegation to the funeral of former Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Araoz is now in Brussels taking part in an official meeting between the EEC foreign ministers and their Andean Pact counterparts. According to a Bolivian Foreign Ministry report, the minister will arrive in Belgrade within the next few hours.

The Bolivian delegation also includes Education Minister Carlos Carrasco, who is now making an official visit to the FRG, and Bolivian diplomats from the embassy in Belgrade, it was reported in La Paz.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER PROTESTS REMARKS BY CHILE'S MERINO

PY070336 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Gen Jaime Nino de Guzman, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, will not attend the 20th meeting of air force commanders of the Americas. The meeting, which has begun in Santiago, Chile, is being attended by the air force commanders of this continent. General Nino de Guzman is not attending in protest of the remarks made by the commander of the Chilean Navy, Vice Adm Jose Toribio Merino, against our country. Admiral Merino said last week that Bolivia never had a seacoast, and that Bolivian naval officers have no sea training.

The Bolivian delegation to this meeting is made up of lower-ranking officers of the Bolivian Air Force. Merino's remarks have already created a strong reaction in the Bolivian Navy.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY PROCLAIMS CANDIDATES

PY022319 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] The New Alternative Front [El Frente Nueva Alternativa] has named Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas its presidential candidate in the June elections, while Benjamin Miguel Harb, one of the principal leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, was unanimously proclaimed vice presidential candidate.

According to reports given to Radio Panamericana, this new political entity is formed by the Christian Democratic Party, the Offensive of the Democratic Left [Ofensiva de la Izquierda Democratica], Genaro Flores' Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement, Aponte Burela's Socialist Party and Ruben Sanchez' Alliance for National Liberation.

SIX SANTO ANDRE METALWORKERS LEADERS RELEASED

PY070055 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Sao Paulo--A judge today ordered the release of six metalworkers leaders of Santo Andre, where the strike just ended. He will now wait for the outcome of the Sao Bernardo strike to decide on the status of Luiz Inacio da Silva and other leaders of that city.

Judge (Nelson da Silva Machado Guimaraes) also decreed the preventive arrest of (Jose Maria de Almeida), who admitted being a member of the Socialist Convergence, and the immediate arrest of (Osmar Mendonca), who--according to the judge--has been leading the Sao Bernardo strike.

BRITISH TRADE SECRETARY PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

PY070059 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] John Nott, British secretary of state for trade, is now visiting Brazil to review British-Brazilian economic relations. Today he met with Ministers Camilo Penna, industry and commerce; Delfim Neto, planning; and Maximiano da Fonseca, navy. Tomorrow he will meet Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and Central Bank President Carlos Langoni.

JORNAL WRITER SAYS SHAH SHOULD STAND TRIAL

PY051838 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 May 80 section B p 4

[By Jose Carlos Oliveira]

[Excerpts] Iranian students have occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and taken hostages. They have announced that they will vacate the embassy and free the hostages if the U.S. Government returns Shah Reza Pahlavi for trial, together with a fortune he stole from the Iranian coffers and deposited in several Western banks. This is the problem; there is no other. Anyone who would like to continue the useless discussion would have hundreds of questions, beginning with the most stupid one: Are those students really students? The problem is not who they are, but whether Carter will return the shah.

A usurper who became a tyrant in order to perpetuate himself in power--that is the shah. After murdering his people in the jails of the political police (SAVAK), he then began to murder them in the streets at point-blank range and in front of television cameras. Dethroned by a more religious than political movement, he fled. He found shelter in various places, always thanks to the good offices of the U.S. Government, who esteems him and is grateful to him. When we say "U.S. Government," we mean certain people: Nixon, Rockefeller, Kissinger and Carter. We never mean the "American people." The esteem and gratitude that these gentlemen demonstrate for the shah is probably justified by documents of which the public has no knowledge that have been filed away with the stamp of "state secret." Those infamous state secrets are the cause of the supreme lack of morality of our days.

Following are the basic questions, followed by their answers:

1. Does Khomeyni represent the Iranian people? Yes.

2. Does Khomeyni have the right to demand the shah's return for trial? Yes.

3. Is the U.S. Government obliged to accede to Khomeyni? Let us consider.

If Hitler were alive, would the Israelis have the right to try him in Israel? Yes or no. The world could demand that right. The Nuremberg courts would function once again. But one would have to undeniably answer yes if the question were simply: Should Hitler be brought to trial?

The Iranian people have the right to have the genocidal shah returned to them. The U.S. Government (**not** the great American people), in giving protection to tne shah, is allowing itself to become contaminated with the crimes he committed. The U.S. Government is an accomplice in that grand controversy. President Jimmy Carter should do two things while there is time: hand over the shah to the Iranians and resign. His connivance with a notorious criminal and his lack of competence as a chief of state were confirmed by the grotesque episode of the invasion of Iranian territory. His false humanitarianism was exposed: he pretends he wants to free the U.S. citizens who are hostages in the embassy in Tehran, while his true intention is that of not returning the shah. The hostages were kidnaped because he gave shelter to Reza Pahlavi. The hostages are the effect and not the cause. Everything would become very clear if the shah were returned.

I am reading Khomeyni's speech line by line. I agree with that speech. And I feel that I am directly involved in the drama. After all, I am a Westerner and when Carter presses the button, it is I who am going to go up in flames. This is true: All of us will go up in flames. But I do not want to go into the inferno due to the havoc wrought by American imperialism on the soul of the Iranian people. I see the soul of that people burning and clamoring for justice, and that clamor is echoing in my heart and my soul is burning in that fire. I also clearly see that the alternative to Jimmy Carter's obstinacy (his obstinate refusal to return the shah) is nothing less than chaos in Iran followed by the assassination of Khomeyni and the irresistible climb of the communists to power in Tehran. The situation has reached the point of being asinine, Mr President of the United States. It has reached the point of handing over the gold to the bandits. The men who meditate in solitude and who have taken the path of individualism admire Western democracy, but the military-industrial complex of the Western imperialists gives them as much horror as its counterpart, its juxaposed version, headquartered in Moscow. The place of the Iranian is in Iran and this, with top priority, includes the people's archenemy, Reza Pahlavi, with the hope that the cancer does not devour him before the conscience of man punishes him.

BRIEFS

STEEL PRODUCTION--Fred Woods de Lacerda, secretary general of the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute, stated yesterday at the opening of the 10th Brazilian Iron and Steel Congress that Brazil produced 13 million tons of steel in 1979, thus becoming the 12th-largest steel manufacturer in the world. Lacerda stated that in the next 5 years Brazil will be among the largest producers and indicated that the estimated production for this year is 14,009 billion tons. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 p 19 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TITO'S DEATH

FY061331 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry mourns the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. In an official communique released yesterday, the Foreign Ministry states that although Tito's ideological position was antagonistic to our government, his courageous defense of his country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, first against the Nazi invasion and then against the attacks of Soviet imperialism, inspired respect.

The Foreign Ministry's communique adds that his untiring efforts to strengthen the nonaligned movement and to keep it from being placed at the service of the Soviet Union are also worth mentioning.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES DETAILS ON DETAINEES

FY062145 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[By (Graciela Contrera), from the Diego Portales building]

[Text] Through the government's Social Communications Directorate, the Interior Ministry at noon today released an official communique referring to the persons detained on 1 May for causing disorders and promoting violence among the people. The communique to the citizenry states:

1. Notwithstanding the efforts of agitators representing the smallest minority group in the country, who sought to create a climate of unrest on 1 May, it has been demonstrated once again by the normal atmosphere that prevailed on that date that the citizenry does not provide any kind of support for that kind of activity.

2. The government, aware of its duty to guarantee social peace, stated in advance that it would fully apply the law against those who tried to disturb the harmonious coexistence among all Chileans.

3. Consequently, and in reference to the above, and having investigated the records of all the detainees, and in compliance with the provisions of the law, and considering the activities in which they have been involved, the following measures have been adopted: A) Regarding the activists, it has been decided that they will be sentenced to 3 months forced residence in various parts of the national territory; B) Regarding persons who had previously engaged in acts which disturbed public order, they have been placed at the disposal of the appropriate court for violating the National Security Law; and C) Those detainees whose cases are not punishable under the law mentioned earlier will be set free, but the investigations of their personal records will continue.

EXTREMISTS ABANDON SANTIAGO CHURCH, OCCUPY ANNEX

FY070232 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The extremists who had occupied the San Miguel Arcangel Church located on O'Higgins Avenue reportedly abandoned the church this afternoon. However, they are still in an annex building of the church.

For the time being, the police continue to patrol the area in order to avoid greater problems as a consequence of the occupation of the aforementioned church.

BOMB FOUND IN CONCEPCION ARCHBISHOPRIC BUILDING

PY070234 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Extremists reportedly placed a bomb in the Concepcion Archbishopric building. The device was found in the bathroom of the building situated on (Barros Arac) Street. Bomb experts of the National Information Center (CNI) went to the archbishopric building, where they proceeded to disarm the bomb. The perpetrators of the aborted attack also left pamphlets with political proclamations at the site.

EL MERCURIO ATTACKS MALVINAS REPORTS IN ARGENTINE PRESS

PY061536 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 May (AFP)--The daily EL MERCURIO stated here today that the resumption of trade between Chile and the Malvinas Islands is the logical consequence of the foreign trade policy the country has followed.

In its main editorial Tuesday, the newspaper responded to an article printed in a Buenos Aires daily. The article criticized the resumption of trade, arguing that "it would have a political impact" in relation to both the current disagreement between Argentina and Chile in the southern region and the Argentine-UK controversy over the Malvinas Islands.

EL MERCURIO stated that "it is very curious that a simple private trade transaction should be described as having political implications." The morning newspaper added that this stand contrasts with the position of the Buenos Aires press toward the frequent remarks made by Argentine officials directly and unmistakably interfering in matters which exclusively concern Chilean territorial sovereignty.

"These remarks, including those made at the highest official level, have, among other things, persisted in supporting the Bolivian aspiration for sovereign outlet to the sea," the newspaper added.

EL MERCURIO stated that Chilean trade with the Malvinas Islands was a long history, and although it has been suspended for some time, "the current resumption continues a historical relationship based on geographical proximity and economic reciprocity."

EL MERCURIO concluded that the economic exchange, especially in the case of petroleum and of other products needed by the islands, could be extended to many other fields such as fishing and the possible exploitation of petroleum on the continental shelf, "sectors in which Chile has already developed important know-how in the southern region."

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS--Santiago, Chile, 5 May (AFP)--The National Planning Office (ODEPLAN) stated here today that Chilean petroleum imports increased from $442 million in 1978 to $800 million in 1979. The ODEPLAN report indicates that 43 percent of the currency earned through copper exports was spent on oil imports. It adds that Chilean petroleum consumption last year totaled 106,500 barrels daily, 27 percent of which was supplied by national production. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0342 GMT 6 May 80 PY]

SEVERAL GOVERNORS RESIGN, MORE RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED

PA070315 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Antioquia Governor Rodrigo Uribe Chavarria and Atlantico Governor Pedro Martin (Leyes) resigned today, it has been officially reported. The resignations of Uribe Chavarria and Martin (Leyes) follow those formally filed by El Choco Governor Luci (Colon Diaz), Risaralda Governor Jose Ramon Ortega and Caldas Governor Dilia Estrada de Gomez. It is expected that the other governors will take similar actions in the next few hours.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER VIEWS CABINET RESIGNATIONS

PA061752 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Colombian Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has said that the crisis caused by the mass resignation of the Cabinet will not cause traumas in the operation of the national government. On the contrary, he said, it will enable the president to make the necessary changes in the Cabinet.

Zea Hernandez confirmed the mass resignation presented by the ministers. He expressed confidence that the situation will be solved in the next few hours by President Turbay Ayala.

[Begin recording] The president will reorganize his Cabinet in the next few days. I am sure that the governors will do the same. [Words indistinct] have individually presented their resignations, including Dr Gilberto [names indistinct], the government is working normally. [end recording]

TRANSPORTATION SITUATION WORSENS FOLLOWING FUEL PRICE HIKE

PA060151 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The transportation associations have asked the government to come out on the [word indistinct] of the industry and state a final position that will avoid the economic collapse of the firms. Luis Enrique Restrepo, acting president of the National Confederation of Urban Transportation [Confederacion Nacional del Transporte Urbano--CONALTUR] pointed to the seriousness of the problems. He prudently criticized the government's energy policy. Discussing the conflict posed to the industry by the fuel price hike, he said: [Begin recording] First the public must be told that the situation that has followed the fuel price hike has placed the urban bus service in a very difficult economic situation. We have been asking the owners and managers of the national transportation firms to remain calm while a peaceful solution is found to the present situation. However, we cannot ensure that, because transporters cannot indefinitely keep up a situation that is actually causing very serious economic problems to them. CONALTUR is going to hold a meeting at its headquarters in Bogota this afternoon with transportation representatives from every city. We think that if the government has decided to set new fuel prices causing this very difficult situation, then it should be up to the government to find an economic solution so transportation can continue to operate normally. [end recording]

The CONALTUR president said a solution to the problem will be sought tomorrow during a meeting with National Transport Institute Director Constantino Portilla Bermudez.

THIRD SENATE ORGANIZATION FORMULA REJECTED

PA062136 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] The National Chamber of Representatives [words indistinct] Democratic Left [ID], Popular Democracy [DP] and dissident members of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], who left the Chamber during the voting last night, rejected the third formula to integrate the Senate proposed by the mediating commision, which until yesterday was reportedly close to obtaining the 46 votes needed for the constitutional reform.

After a turbulent weekend characterized by an unusual amount of political activity, the Chamber rejected by a simple majority the third of the three alternatives suggested by the commission of notables in its effort to reorganize Congress and put an end to the current power conflict.

The now-defunct third formula gained at one point more than 40 votes [words indistinct] and parties such as ID and DP.

But (?on account of fewer votes than the fingers on one hand) and due to the opposition of minor groups in Congress, the government-supported third formula wound up a mere project.

The devil's advocate in this case, it has been learned, was (Heinz Mueller), representative of the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition [CID], who contacted political groups and government officials until a new principle of agreement was reached, thus creating a fourth [word indistinct].

In accordance with this new proposal, the legislature would remain unchanged until August, when the Senate would be organized with 24 members--the 12 elected nationally and their alternates [words indistinct].

The so-called fourth alternative is allegedly endorsed by the Conservative Party [PC], CID, Assad Bucaram's CFP and the Social Christian Party. Eventually, and in order to achieve the necessary consensus, they would be joined by the pro-Roldos legislators and the DP.

According to reliable sources, a matter of importance in connection with this last-minute change were the government's favorable and flexible opinion and the activities of elements connected with it, such as former Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro.

The person in charge of coordinating the negotiations and the materialization of the fourth alternative was PC director Rafael Armujos Valdivia.

PSC Votes Against Plan

PA062137 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Social Christian Party [PSC] spokesman Leon Febres Cordero said that the National Chamber of Representatives' decision tonight was a terrible defeat for the government. The Chamber rejected the third alternative proposed by the Democratic Left [ID], Popular Democracy [DP] and the legislators supporting President Roldos.

The PSC deputies came out against the third formula presented to the Chamber. Febres Cordero said that when the legislators supporting the rejected formula realized it would not succeed they left. He said, however, that if a plebiscite were carried out his sector would participate without fear of the results.

Meanwhile, Nationalist Revolutionary Party [PNR] legislator Carlos Julio Arosemena said that the predictions made by the press that the third formula would obtain the 46 necessary votes had not come true. According to him, the attitude of the ID and DP legislators is inexplicable, as is that of the pro-Roldos deputies who left the Chamber,

ID Favors Formula 3

PA070016 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] The Democratic Left [ID], represented by Raul Vaca Carbo, has reacted irately to the new positions. According to Vaca Carbo, his party has defended and will continue to defend the third alternative. [begin Vaca Carbo recording] Formula 3, which is the one the ID endorsed, is regarded as the only one that might resolve the country's (?current situation). [end recording]

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES BENEFIT FROM AGRARIAN REFORM PLAN

PA022026 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Ricardo Moreno, executive director of the Ecuadorean Institute for Agrarian Reform and Settlement, has reported that over 13,000 hectares of land were alloted to 1,399 peasant families in [word indistinct] Chimborazo Province between September 1979 and April 1980 under the Emergency Agrarian Reform Plan.

WORKERS VOICE DEMANDS DURING 1 MAY RALLY

PA020403 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The working class has demanded an end to the power struggle so they can work in peace. During the rally held on occasion of International Labor Day, the trade unions also demanded a solution to the high cost of living, the abolition of anti-popular laws and fulfillment of the democratic changes promised by the Roldos government.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

PY061703 Paris AFP in Spanish 1303 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 6 May (AFP)--An official source reported today that Defense Minister Walter Ravenna has left for Belgrade to represent Uruguay at the funeral of Marshal Tito next Thursday.

In Belgrade, Uruguayan Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nelson Marenales will join the defense minister, who called Tito an "exceptional" ruler.

BUSINESS SECTORS QUESTION REGIME'S ECONOMIC POLICY

PY022314 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 May (AFP)--The Uruguayan liberal economic policy which has been in force for 5 years in response to the need to control inflation has been questioned during the last few days by industrialists and producers.

Reduction of customs tariffs and export subsidies, tax reform and an exchange rate which does not adjust to needs are the main subjects attacked by the allegedly affected sectors, among them wage earners.

Most of these measures have been in force for only a few months, and they were instituted as a means of changing the course of the economic policy. Labor unions have pointed out the somber consequences of these measures.

Phrases such as "serious crisis," "desperate situation," "serious difficulties," "imminent cessation of production at plants," and "discouragement, decline of investment rate and reduction in production rate" have been used in warning the authorities.

The chamber of industry has denounced the possibilities of turning from a production economy to a speculation economy as a consequence of the suppression of incentives which have been in force since 1974.

As a consequence, the industrialists have demanded the revision of the current policy to "discourage the entrance of speculative and short-term capital," as well as the establishment of an exchange rate which adjusts to increases in the internal cost of living.

The exporters' union, in agreement with the chamber of industry, has requested a realistic currency quotation, has rejected the minidevaluation system and has demanded a permanent tax refund. [una devolucion permanente de impuestos]

The prevailing atmosphere of alarm in the automobile industry increased last week when it was learned that a decree reducing the price of new cars had been issued. Spokesmen of this industry have forecast unemployment as a consequence of this decree.

At the same time, the meat packing industry requested "prompt solutions" to avoid a short-term paralyzation as a result of the undervaluation of the dollar and the abolition of taxes [liberacion de tarifas] for the sale of meat for consumption.

Among the producers, the powerful rural federation warned that agriculture is on the brink of "a new and grave crisis" with the consequent "disagreement, lack of confidence and discouragement."

It proposed solutions and asked the following question: "How does Uruguay view its future as a sovereign country if it allows the disintegration of its base of production?"

For the rural association, the concerns are similar and, as in all the other cases, the difference between the increase in the cost of living and the exchange rate has a determining influence in the critical situation they are denouncing.

Inflation during 1979 reached 84 percent, and it is believed that it will be between 40 and 50 percent this year.

Inflation reached 10 percent during the first 3 months of this year, and since 1 May it has been boosted by the increase in gasoline proces and public fares, with the percentage fluctuating between 4 and 18.

Wage earners were granted a 14-percent increase in February, and the labor unions requested a new adjustment of 20 percent last month.

Retail merchants also claim that "the recession in consumption is noticeable and progressive." According to a spokesman of this area, this is a problem which has dragged on over the last few years, but which worsened at the end of 1979.

Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi has stated his satisfaction at the decline in the rate of increases in the cost of living which was achieved with the implementation of measures such as reducing custom tariffs and export subsidies. At the same time, he stated that the present conditions point to an increase in the inflation rate of approximately 10 percent as compared to the last 3 months.

Anyhow, government sources have stated that the cost of living is "being watched with caution, since it could be altered by foreign factors" such as an increase in petroleum prices together with an increased demand for petroleum triggered by tourism.

Industrial, commercial and production circles, meanwhile, await an answer to their requests in order to avoid, they assert, an eventual stagnation of production and a delay in the development plans which "have proved fruitful" since 1974.

STUDENTS SEIZE MINISTRY TO PROTEST EDUCATION PROBLEMS

PA062125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--Several hundred Panamanian students today seized the Education Ministry installations and a number of schools here in the capital to protest their educational problems.

The occupiers, who are picketing at the ministry's doors, stairs and elevators in order to keep the public from entering the building, are being led by the progovernment Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP).

The students are demanding the immediate solution of the educational problems in their respective schools. According to them, the annulment of the educational reform last year, in the wake of a strike staged for almost 2 months by professors and teachers, has affected them because it has caused many disorders in the study plan. They are also complaining about the lack of teachers and principals in several schools.

The ministry's occupiers met with the National Education Commission. Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, one of the commission, promised them there would be immediate solutions.

Another of the commission's members protested the students' action and charged that their behavior was being manipulated by the ministry itself as well as by the progovernment press. The student leaders rejected this charge.

For the time being, there is no information as to how long the seizure of the ministry and the schools will last.

Ministry Vacated Peacefully

PA070358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2147 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--Several hundred high school students who seized the Panamanian Ministry this morning left it peacefully early this afternoon.

The youths, who belong to the progovernment Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], came to the ministry to demand that their study plans not be affected by the dispositions of the Education Reorganization Committee, which ordered that the education scheme existing until last year cease.

Specifically, the youths asked the committee, which is chaired by Minister of Education Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, to allow the students who began their fifth "reformed" year to attend a sixth "reformed" year, thus completing their plan of studies. The committee had established that only those students who had passed to the sixth "reformed" year could complete it.

This regulation issued by the committee is temporary. The committee was set up to reorganize education in this country after the government abolished the "education reform" as a consequence of the pressure exerted by teachers organizations and the citizens, who charged that it was Marxist.

The students also demanded that more than 2,000 teachers who have not yet been appointed by the government be at their posts by 20 May. The same deadline was set by the protesting students for the education committee to make a decision regarding the fifth "reformed" year.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DELIVERS YEARLY REPORT TO COUNTRY

PA041645 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 2348 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech to the nation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio at the legislative assembly--live]

[Excerpts] Deputies, Mr President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mr President of the Supreme Tribunal of Elections, magistrates, ministers and deputy ministers, members of the honorable diplomatic corps, Your Most Excellent and Reverent Archbishop of San Jose, comptroller and deputy comptroller of the republic:

We have gathered at a time that is especially significant for the world, for mankind and for Costa Ricans. The Constitution orders the president of the republic to present on this date an annual written report in conformity with article 139.

Our country, like all the countries on earth, is suffering from an accelerated degree of dependence. It is affected by things that happen in the rest of the world, such as: fluctuations in the export prices of our basic articles; the pressures of the increasing cost of financing; and a constant increase in the cost of raw materials, production supplies, packaging materials, transportation, insurance and all materials related to hydrocarbons, an indispensable element of our civilization.

The troubles of one nation are, in our time, troubles suffered by all nations. The degree or extent of suffering depends on how matters are handled internationally and how we face up to the problems which come from abroad. It is visionary and childish to believe that only in Costa Rica do things get more expensive, do interest rates get higher or do shortages of certain items occur. Anyone who says this is showing ill will or an unpardonable ignorance of elementary matters of the present world. If we look at our situation and compare our status with that of other countries, we can say that we are very satisfied because the result is very positive. The present state of the world does not exempt anyone or anything.

Today, Central America is the battleground of the struggle for freedom and dignity, with all consequences that these two words entail. Four forces are fighting on the central stage. One is legitimate--the people seeking social justice, freedom and dignity. The second one is foreign and unjust, the result of the present economic situation of the world, particularly in the area of energy and inflation which are the scourges of our economy. A third force, also illegitimate, seeks to preserve the status quo, its political and economic privileges and profits in each country at the cost of sacrificing the people. The fourth is a totalitarian force which, organized and financed in the power centers of Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism, attempts by any means to degrade the ideal of social justice in order to link the peoples to the chariot of communism, which buries every form of spiritual existence.

When I speak of privileged classes, I make distinctions among those who have acquired their fortunes on the basis of personal work, risk and effort, and who have therefore created wealth and employment in our countries, those who emerged through political parties or military castes, and those leaders who have amassed fortunes for themselves and their relatives in public office and in politics, frequently using the ideal of social justice as a smokescreen for their excesses.

At this point, there is a convergence between the extremists and the oligarchic groups. They both skillfully use the ideal of unity, of freedom and of justice for our peoples to retain their power--in the case of the oligarchs--or to subject our nations to the yoke of world totalitarianism--in the case of the extremists.

Therefore, there is no comparison between the struggle currently being waged by our peoples and the fight for independence 159 years ago. The political emancipation from Spain was a natural act, without glory or pain. The struggle today is a war against the past forces of the world, against many decades of injustice and misery which prevented our inheritance from being distributed among the abandoned sectors of our peoples, against the military, economic and political oligarchy, against an international political and economic order that was unjust and overwhelming, the first victims of which have been the underdeveloped peoples. It is also a struggle against Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism, which is in a marked minority in our countries, but which has available all kinds of economic and military resources to carry out its plans of attack and manipulation, total domination, of dictatorship, violence and death and, finally, the destruction of the power structure after the people have been bled.

The perversity of totalitarianism lies not only in its methods and its total lack of scruples, but also in its opposition to any kind of change designed to produce freedom, justice and dignity by promoting its interest in a state of anarchy, injustice and discontent, which is fertile ground for its objectives. This explains its violent opposition to any reform or change made by democratic paths or carried out by democratic political parties. This system wants everything and everyone for itself.

This, therefore, is a struggle of Titans, the culminating moment in the history of Central America. From it our people will emerge victorious, tempered in the struggle to affirm freedom and justice, or else they will have bled in vain. They would have fertilized their fields with their dead only to have an extracontinental, totalitarian power take over at the moment of triumph.

If this were to take place, the blackest betrayal of our people would have been committed and Central America would again have to begin a new struggle to win its ideals of freedom, dignity and justice.

The Costa Rican government has followed the events in Central America with attention, with a feeling of history and brotherhood, as well as with precautionary interests. In the case of Nicaragua, faced with choosing between a despotic government and the Nicaraguan people, it did not hesitate to use all international juridical resources and all its moral and spiritual reserves, to save our nation from the threat of the dictator and contribute to the freedom of the people of Nicaragua.

Never in Costa Rica's history has it been so close to tragedy and destruction and on few occasions have our people demonstrated a greater sense of unity. The facts speak with singular eloquence on behalf of the government and the republic. The worst dictatorship in America fell and not only were the Nicaraguan people rid of it, but our own people as well were freed of the influence which that regime exercised during certain periods of our history.

I am pleased to note that, in this exceptional crisis, Costa Rica demonstrated its firmness, its prudence and its dignity. Peace was maintained unchanged, and the security of Costa Ricans was preserved. It is now up to the Nicaraguan people to continue the struggle to strengthen freedom, justice and dignity; in other words, to determine their own destiny, wrested from the glorious bosom of their history, despite the external problems which I have outlined and which in all Central American countries conspire against our ideals of freedom with social justice.

The Nicaraguan case is different from that of other Central American countries in its relations with Costa Rica, since the latter countries have not threatened our peace or our security, nor have they tried to intervene in our internal politics. We maintain cordial relations with them all. Therefore, our attitude has been cordial and fraternal.

In the case of Somoza, we had to turn to our best political, moral and juridical resources, since the maintenance of the dictatorship in power would have represented a tragedy for Costa Rica. For the Costa Rican [word indistinct], for national security, and for the peace of the Nicaraguan people, the dictator had to fall.

My government reaffirms its spirit of cooperation and friendship toward all the governments of Central America, as well as its deepest respect for their internal decisions. The Costa Rican Government gives testimony of its respect for international principles and its sacred tradition and expresses the hope that those brother countries will strengthen their peace, justice and freedom, and that no external power will (?undermine) those historical forces.

I have tried to summarize for you the government's areas of concern regarding the present situation in the world and in Central America. Allow me now to indicate what our internal response has been in different fields and levels of responsibility of the executive branch.

I am proud and satisfied with the work that we have done. It is an example of intensive work and of the effective realization of the government program as well as the manifestation of the fact that, despite the world and regional situation, Costa Rica continues to work, progress and maintain peace in its struggle for justice. This is a result of the efficient cooperation of a group of aides whose work I am honored to lead.

The government's response to external and internal challenges has been inspired by our own values and traditions. In the moral sphere, we have responded to violence, to war and to instability with the proposal to create the university for peace based on the testimony of our struggle for human rights. Our use of law against the threat of force and our clear position in the area of world communications as an invaluable instrument to [words indistinct].

Our proposal on the creation of the United Nations university for peace was supported by 40 nations with the most varied political systems and regimes and unanimously approved at the 14th UN General Assembly on 14 December of last year, just 1 year after our government launched this initiative at that world institution.

This international triumph reveals Costa Rican prestige at the world level. It is now up to the international commission to formulate the final draft resolution for the university for peace along with the government of the republic in order to bring about this Costa Rican plan.

As far as our country is concerned, this is a historic international commitment as well as a motive for pride which transcends any ephemeral political circumstances and to which we will commit every diplomatic effort in order to obtain adequate financing without depriving the centers of higher education existing in the country, but rather working along with them.

Complementing this international proposal has been our sustained efforts on behalf of human rights in the most varied international forums as the leading topic, along with peace and international justice, in consonance with the struggle waged in this regard by Costa Rica for many years.

The culmination of this effort has been the functioning of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in Costa Rica, headed by a Costa Rican, which was inaugurated on 3 September 1979, under the auspices of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which is also headed by a compatriot, and the establishment of the Human Rights Institute in our country.

In this manner, Costa Rica has acquired other historical commitments of which it will show itself to be worthy, not only in world forums, but also by the behavior of its citizens and its rulers.

So solid and clear is Costa Rica's prestige in the world and so ineffective and vain have been attempts to (?undermine) our country abroad through certain sectors of the press by well-known former dictators and international [words indistinct] in conjunction with some national politicians, that the answer has been, in addition to those outlined in this speech, the legion of political refugees which Costa Rica receives daily in consonance with its most noble traditions, so much so that, a few days after Costa Rica won independence, the first political asylee had already arrived.

This honorable and glorious tradition has been perpetuated throughout 159 years of independent life, and it has acquired maximum splendor in these 2 years. From the south and the north, from the west and the east the political refugees, the persecuted, the men in search of freedom and tranquillity have looked to our territory, and we have received them here in a simple but dignified manner. Because of our poor resources, we have not been able to give them all that they deserve, but we have given them with generosity all that they have sought.

There is a new kind of hero in our era, hidden, silent, those who have decided to oppose the totalitarian and infrahuman powers and to testify before the world to their status as free men. In other countries they are called dissidents--in some, exiles, in others, asylees. But in every part of the world there is the desire for those absolute, eternal and natural values which are called freedom and dignity. To all those who have defied a temporary but brutal power, Costa Rica has offered its democracy, its land and its brotherhood.

The exodus of free men has not yet ended and it will continue as long as freedom and human rights are trampled in any part of the world. At this point, deputies, I would like to reiterate a concept mentioned on other occasions and it is Costa Rica's historic vocation, the essence of our foreign policy, the commitment which we have signed with the world, which is that all the absolute values of the world should be joined together in a single national pact in order to maintain and (?enhance) our democracy. We cannot fail the men who seek freedom.

Here in Costa Rica we are used to calmly watching unusual events in the world as if we were in a distant theater. We also take our own values for granted. The sun rises in the east so often that we do not appreciate its light. But when we see the caravans of political refugees in Costa Rica and we see moving scenes in our airports and see how waves of men break into an embassy because they are hungry for freedom, God and bread, we must reflect on the great historical commitment we have received and the duty of maintaining our democracy and the urgency of remaining united in spite of the domestic political differences, so as to follow our historical tradition, since the strength of a foreign policy depends basically on its domestic strength.

Peace and human rights are fundamental values. They are lasting pillars which Costa Rica must never tear down if it wants to maintain its historical traditions. The university of peace and the Inter-American Human Rights Court, together with the Human Rights Institute are supranational institutions whose establishment in Costa Rica is more than a praise or evidence of our national prestige. It is an expression of our nationality and indicates that together with other institutions our country must continue to present to the world a nation faithful to its principles and values.

Costa Rica is the host of international institutions. These institutions exist in a legitimate state based on the democratic system of which we have given evidence during international conflicts. In this manner we complete our republican trilogy: peace, human rights and a legitimate regime.

My regime has also been concerned with communications as part of our national activities in the defense of our national culture. We have participated actively in the world peace conference in Geneva where we presented our theses together with other Latin American countries, as the result of previous meetings held in San Jose on peace and communications. This is one of the basic problems of our world today. Its analysis and implementation should be one of the main concerns of a democratic regime.

If the price of fuel decides to a great extent the economic status of nations, then communications and information trace the new paths of sovereignty, education and the culture of our peoples. This is the new battlefield of free nations. Whoever controls the airwaves and the technology of communications will control the souls of mankind. The first act of a totalitarian government is to get control of communications and information. The great economic powers want arbitrary control over this sector. Our duty is to deep truth, culture, education, freedom and justice as the inspiration and driving force of these admirable instruments of man.

Costa Rica must not miss the opportunity of expressing its thought and striving in this great world debate in the defense of our people, its sovereignty and freedom and the enjoyment of radio frequencies and television channels by Costa Rican concerns capable of surviving in a world of ruthless competition and powerful political interests.

It is essential that radio and television stations cover all the national territory, especially at this time when powerful television satellites can broadcast from abroad directly into our homes, eliminating local stations and presenting to the Costa Ricans their political ideas.

These considerations in the present situation for the good of Central America demand, as I said, a real, immediate and consistent reply, according to the nation's new international policy. This is why in its foreign policy Costa Rica has striven not only to promote and propose these essential principles and values of man, but it has also translated them into positive actions as it had never done before.

With our foreign policy we shall promote moral values, not only in our national interests but also because man demands the freedom to exert his rights. As a sovereign nation, we have insisted on proclaiming that Costa Rica is a country not connected with any political bloc, not even with the so-called nonaligned bloc.

I believe that many nations in the world defend human rights, democracy and freedom, but no one must expect Costa Rica to act according to its membership in a group. Costa Rica acts on much more solid reasons than a simple passing interest, or vanity.

We have established relations with many countries in a broad spectrum of regimes and have only demanded mutual respect in return. We are willing to maintain mutual respect and to demand that it be maintained for the good of our democracy and sovereignty.

We must know how to evaluate the great principles guiding humanity and obtain inspiration from them in order not to lose our way. You, the deputies, must analyze the positive and stimulating aspects of the world so that your legislation can be beneficial and productive.

You know what my steadfast attitude in this respect has been. I have opposed so-called pleasure trips and for even better reasons I've opposed trips that could result in personal benefit. I have also opposed trips in which the president does not render an accounting of the results of his efforts, as well as those in which the president remains abroad for more time than what is strictly needed to do his task.

In 2 years, I have gone abroad seven times for a total of 13 days, less than 2 days per trip including travel. Guided by these principles I asked the Legislative Assembly for permission to leave the country in order to work intensively for the good of the nation and I thus reported it.

For me the government is not a source for pleasure or idleness but a permament task of public service. You well know what has been the reaction of the world press and the other friendly governments with regard to the fate of my request.

I am sure you will know how to evaluate its international effect on the country's image, especially if you consider the distant view that that many countries and peoples of the world have of the Central American panorama. Distance from the scene of events leads politicians, the man in the street, newsmen and investors to confuse and judge small countries united by geography with identical negative criteria. In their imaginations the differences are erased.

I say this not out of Costa Rican conceit, but because this is the way it is. It has taken us centuries to construct a peaceful and tolerant nation, respectful and generous, democratic and free. And we will neither give cause for nor permit this to be confused, tarnished or scorned because of either the actions of others or our own, if these stem from mistakes, irresponsibility or politicking.

With your negative decision, Mr Deputies, you have allowed me to give new public testimony of compliance with the constitutional principles. Above all, you have diminished the bad effects with the opportunity to show the world that Costa Rica is a democratic country, sincerely attached to the legal regime, with a government so respectful of the autonomy of the other branches of the state, that the president heeded the legislative decision and, internally, life continued to be peaceful and harmonious.

Personally, your decision saved me the effort of an official trip full of incidents and details, and offered me the special satisfaction of spending these days in my country, which I will always love.

In recent years the country has suffered through a campaign to discredit it launched abroad, which we have tried to counteract not only through our internal actions but also through a number of decisions made abroad.

From the very first day, my government decided to give Costa Ricans a clean and honorable nation, not only free of corruption in the exercise of public duties, but also free of the presence of certain figures and individuals who harmed it so much in the past.

For this reason we have expelled from the country a number of members of undesirable groups connected with sinister organizations abroad and we have maintained a dignified and firm position in the face of the former dictator who was our neighbor. He controlled not only millions of hectares in Costa Rica, but some of our citizens as well. We did not give in to his imperious nature in the Central American Common Market, much less did we allow him to interfere in any way in the making of our sovereign decisions.

In reprisal, these two groups, which possess unlimited financial resources, have dedicated themselves to discrediting Costa Rica both here and abroad with the support of some of their friends in our country. The way in which certain international social communications media distort the news from Costa Rica, stress the negative and lie without any sense of shame either by means of reports or commentaries, is no mere coincidence.

It results from the power of the money and the political hatred of those who no longer reign in our country as a result of the sacred decisions made by the Costa Rican people, even though, of course, they have left some thankful friends who, apparently, are still at their service.

Added to these two forces is the power of international communism, which cannot stand the existence of a nation that is firmly attached to democratic principles. International communism prefers the preponderance of the extreme right, of military dictatorships or of the political groups that are their accomplices or are well disposed toward them. Communism does not accept the existence of a nation that denounces its attempts at penetration, which is not afraid of criticizing its activities and which opposes its pretensions with a legal regime.

In this area, international communism also has internal allies. Some of them are naive, others are opportunistic. The former are interested in obtaining political positions and the latter in taking advantage of the juncture posed by the conflictive Central American situation, into which they want to lead Costa Rica.

These developments have forced us to undertake vigilant action abroad despite the tightness of our resources, to clarify the truth and oppose the systematic campaign waged by the enemies of our country. This is the price of our dignity and sovereignty. We will gladly pay it.

The establishment of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in Costa Rica and the unanimous approval of the university for peace, headquartered in our country--both developments occurred in 1979--confirm that despite perversity and bad faith, our country enjoys prestige in the world.

During the war in Nicaragua and its effect on our country, we chose the force of law and of international treaties to that of weapons. In the end, the one who used the weapons succumbed while weaponless Costa Rica continued to live in peace.

We have suffered three kidnappings of Costa Rican diplomats in El Salvador and Colombia, but thanks to the negotiations conducted, the ambassadors came out of this difficult test unharmed. We extend our respect and admiration to them and their relatives for their bravery and high morale.

Unfortunately, the world is suffering from violence. No nation is free from this scourge. I cannot pass this opportunity to send to Costa Rican diplomats abroad my encouragement and the sympathy of the Costa Rican peoples knowing as we do the risks inherent to these posts in today's world.

During the past few months, we have begun a cordial dialogue with the governments of El Salvador and Honduras. We have suggested to them, and they have accepted, that talks be held in our country. This has already occurred. After several years of diplomatic silence, these talks may lead to a resumption of their relations, thus achieving a durable and fruitful peace that further unites both nations.

Costa Rica has also became a natural host site, as the representatives of all the Central American governments and representatives of public institutions can travel to our country without reservations to attend meetings of the ministers of economy, planning, finance, government, agriculture, education and general culture. A meeting of foreign ministers of Central America and Panama was held in our country for the first time in 8 years in March 1980.

In keeping with our principles and profoundly concerned over the scourge of violence and war that currently rocks the world, we immediately condemned the Soviet Union's armed invasion of Afghanistan, which was contrary to the principles of coexistence and world peace as well as an insult to the dignity of the invaded people and a radical negation of human rights.

A country like Costa Rica, which decided to disarm itself, and whose stability and tranquillity are guaranteed because its de jure status and because of its principles and convictions about peace, human rights and solidarity among men, cannot view with indifference these attacks against the peace and dignity of man, which are an extension of other actions of a similar nature and gravity when other nations have tried to recover their freedom.

In the area of relations with various nations of the world, we have submitted to you 61 treaties and agreements for your ratification, Mr Deputies. Steps in connection with them are still pending. A list of them is attached to the report I am now reading.

The problems created by violent, sudden and constant oil price increases have led all countries to make singular efforts. The search for replacements of oil derivatives is permanent and all nations be they big or small, have persistently undertaken this task in the areas of hydroelectric, geothermal, solar and atomic energy produced by renewable raw materials [word indistinct] and so forth.

Costa Rica has experienced the serious effects of this problem and in order to confront it, the government has outlined an energy policy aimed at rationalizing the consumption of oil derivatives and at favoring the transfer to other sources of energy in all areas as well as activities connected with transportation and national production.

In order to stimulate efficiency in the achievement of these goals, the energy sector has been created, comprised of all related institutions. A minister will be appointed to direct it.

In the energy field, we have begun active exploration for oil in the country with the help of large credits from the Inter-American Development Bank, Mexico and Venezuela. A hydrocarbons project was presented to the Legislative Assembly in October 1979 and we hope that the deputies will soon study it.

Nothing can be confirmed but apparently there is a possibility that there is oil in the country, according to the results of the [words indistinct] oil strata study concluded a few months ago. The harm that a legislative delay would have on this matter, will never be repaired. Only with the proper legislation will the facts be known and will the delays that every year cost millions be stopped.

The government, with the assistance of the Costa Rican oil refinery, has been working on an expansion of the refinery in order to be able to satisfy the country's demands. The refinery capacity, which in 1978 was of 10,000 barrels a day, is now 14,000 barrels and by the end of the year it will be 17,000 barrels.

The government's policy regarding the purchase of hydrocarbons has been one of increasing local processing. This has resulted in the country stepping out of the speculative markets where the country paid very high prices for oil. Costa Rica has benefited from special treatment by the producing countries favoring the Central American and Caribbean countries.

This special treatment was requested at the UNCTAD meetings in Manila in April 1979. Costa Rica also made the request to the Latin American energy organization at the San Jose meeting of July 1979 and the special treatment is being consolidated in the policies of the oil producing countries that supply us.

During the year we were able to have Mexico sell us 33 percent of our oil needs and to have Venezuela complement our oil demands by doubling the amount of oil it had been selling us. In 1976, the government decided to renounce the government-to-government quotas that had been established with Venezuela and jumped into the speculative market. Many months later we had to solve this problem. Thanks to the understanding of Presidents Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins, Mexico sold us oil and Venezuela doubled its supplies at official prices.

Our country has been the only in the area to achieve this. Venezuela [words indistinct] has given us advantageous prices that will be announced to the country in the near future.

With these negotiations, two advantages have been gained: We have avoided inconveniences involved in oil purchases, and we have made great savings.

At the mid-point of this constitutional period it is of vital importance to recall what, according to the general belief, the national financial status was in March 1978, a few weeks before I was elected president of the republic and you, deputies, representatives of the people of Costa Rica--members of the main branch of the republic.

We were not yet in office when I received a copy of the document dated 21 March 1978, that the International Monetary Fund sent to the authorities of the previous government. The diagnosis of the national economy was so serious and the consequences so grave--that if it had been made known, it would have made our work much more difficult because of the panic that it would have had produced in the country and abroad.

Those who always forecast negative situations, those who were opposed to new loans to help solve the situation, have constantly insisted that what has happened would have happened anyway due to the plans of the monetary fund as a result of the policy of the government of 2 years ago.

Likewise, there has been a calculated effort to obstruct the securing of new loans for the purpose of committing the government to additional expenditures without haveing received any more money.

Efforts have been made to harm Costa Rica by causing it to suffer the economic ills that arise from a currency devaluation and its negative social effects.

Deputies, today, when the fifth month of 1980 begins, the devaluation that many said would occur in 1978 or in 1979, at the latest, has not taken place. The effects of the mistaken economic policy we inherited have been enutralized. Were forced to apply monetary measures and to decree higher taxes but we have reduced public expenditures to a level without precedent in the country.

The bills waiting to be studied by the Legislative Assembly express the country's needs. Not all of these bills have the same importance and not all of them need the same treatment. It is not my intention to intervene in your decisions but as a Costa Rican and as a leader, I must insist that time is one of man's most valuable assets, if not the most valuable, and delays in processing some projects could bring serious economic, social and moral harm to the country, not to the government, the President of the republic or the cabinet.

Please allow me to invite you to pay attention to the bills that we have presented to you--or that you yourselves have introduced--and that should be studied without delay. The country needs the approval of these bills.

In this field also, angry voices of pressure arise so that a given project is not linked to a given government. In this regard, I like to recall that the fortune or misfortune of an administration does not only affect the executive branch only but also all the branches of the state and that without cooperation, proper to the democratic system, it is impossible to advance and maintain social peace.

Bad actions are always paid back by history and history renders a serious account of omissions.

The legislative branch has the obligation to exercise political control over the executive and in addition enjoys the unrestricted right of carrying out political campaigns and promoting political parties. Each deputy has the right to promote himself. These electoral and political activities make sense when the obligation of legislating is not disregarded, and at this moment there is an obligation to legislate with even more foresight than ever. We invite all those present to continue working to make the fatherland great. As a Costa Rican, I respectfully urge the members of the Legislative Assembly to produce the laws that the country demands.

We have struggled to maintain peace and we have succeeded. In the absence of a new law, we have sought an existing one that [words indistinct] the executive decree that allows the country to continue advancing. We have succeeded and Costa Rica has not been deterred.

We have respected the Constitution and the laws. In line with our oath of 2 years ago, we have been able to recognize the country's needs and to use the existing legal means. The de jure state is still alive. A full and pure democracy is in effect. We invite you to protect it, to make efforts to improve it and to have it respected with statements, attitudes and work.

Legislators, we have inherited a sovereign, democratic and republican fatherland. We invite you to use the road of our institutions, to promote efficiency in the branches of the Costa Rican state and to allow the executive to have its basis on a fruitful, useful and creative work by the legislative.

Mr President, deputies, thank you. [applause]

BORDER INTEGRATION AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH NICARAGUA

PA040418 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 May (AFP)--The Costa Rican presidential palace has announced that the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua today approved plans here for the "total integration of their border areas in the fields of health, education and communication."

The materialization of the plans, the details of which were not revealed, was agreed upon today during a working session in which official representatives of the two governments participated.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua also agreed to establish a constant exchange of technology and experience in agroindustry, as well as to carry out joint projects to develop the border region of Los Chiles, Las Brisas, San Antonio, and Playuelas through the construction of highways, the constant dredging of the San Juan River and draining the land.

The Costa Rica Government said that through its participation in these projects, it seeks to "establish Costa Rica's aid for the reconstruction of the new Nicaragua."

Participants in today's session discussed the possibility of a meeting in the near future between the leaders and ministers of the two countries, possibly in the near future, to finalize details and determine new fields of action.

Costa Rica was represented at this morning's meeting by Second Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, Public Works Minister Rodolfo Mendez and three other officials.

The Nicaraguan Government was represented by Construction Minister Carlos Schutze, Fishing Institute Minister Carlos Coronel, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Ricardo Coronel and William Ramirez, director of the Fishing Institute on the Atlantic coast.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DIRECTORATE OFFICIALS ELECTED

PA022147 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The Legislative Assembly Directorate members were elected yesterday by the deputies in three elections. There was no majority because the Unity Party obtained only 28 votes, the National Liberation Party 25, and the United People's Coalition voted for its own party.

During the third election the votes were tallied and the following board was elected: President, Rafael Alberto Grillo; vice president, Mario Rojas; first secretary, Mario Romero; second secretary, Gerardo Bolanos; first deputy secretary, Ademar Vegas and second deputy, secretary Alexis Tejada--all of the Unity Party.

COMPTROLLER DISAVOWS LIGHT WEAPON PURCHASE

PA022215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Relying to questions by newsmen, the national comptroller general said that he had no knowledge of any authorized purchase of weapons. We have not authorized the purchase of weapons, he replied to a question referring to the arrival of an aircraft with 213 packages weighing over 5,000 kg and containing light weapons, ammunition for these weapons and tear gas.

If this is true then these weapons have been purchased without our authorization, the comptroller said.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS STOP WORK AFTER BUDGET CUTS

PA052037 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The High School Teachers Association [APSE] has reported that a high percentage of high school teachers are supporting the current work stoppage. According to APSE the decision to call a stoppage was made after listening to the Education Ministry's speech. APSE admits that some teachers were not informed about the decision. Meanwhile, a teachers committee will be appointed to talk to Education Minister Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas. The high school teachers are protesting the measures taken by the government to reduce the high school budget.

The other teachers who are still undecided will hold a meeting to make a decision on whether to support the work stoppage.

Minister Dengo de Vargas has tried to explain the situation to the teachers and has asked them to think about the consequences of calling an indefinite general strike.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PANAMA--Panamanian businessmen are analyzing a Costa Rican proposal to sign a trade agreement between the two countries involving a total of 47 products. Panamanian sources said that a trade pact between the two nations should be approved by June. Cost Rica would receive preferential treatment in products included in previous agreements. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Apr 80 PA]

WOMAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE--The Democratic Party's National Assembly has nominated Yolanda Gutierrez Ventura as presidential candidate for the 1982-86 period. This party is the second to nominate a presidential candidate and the first to nominate a woman for the post. On another issue, the Democratic Party's assembly agreed to accept the irrevocable resignation of its executive president, Alvaro Gonzalez Espinoza and to appoint Edwin Retana Chaves to replace him. [San Jose IA NACION in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 4A PA]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DENIES STATEMENT INVOLVING HEADQUARTERS IN COUP

PA062129 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 May 80 p 3

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte has rejected a statement attributed to him by the correspondent of a U.S. news agency, which this paper published as a part of a general report. The item said that the headquarters involved in Friday's uprising included those in Sonsonate, San Francisco Goteras and Usulutan. Duarte's note says:

"Mr Director of EL DIARIO DE HOY

"I wish to refer to your edition of Saturday 3 May 1980, where you report that in a statement I made for foreign correspondents, I indicated that the headquarters in Sonsonate, Usulutan and Goteras had been involved in this coup attempt.

"Mr Director, in all truth, I categorically deny this report, which some ill-intentioned people have released. At no time have I mentioned the names of those headquarters.

"I am obliged to request that you print this categorical explanation because by involving these headquarters, doubt is cast on their leaders, officers and troops and, more specifically, on those who are working on behalf of the fundamental objectives inherent in this process of democratic changes in our country.

"I am sure the director of EL DIARIO DE HOY will understand my request and will make it public in order to rectify any damage that anybody may have sought by making use of the truthful pages of such a prestigious newspaper.

"Having nothing more to discuss at this point, I salute you very cordially.

[Signed] "Jose Napoleon Duarte"

MAJANO COMMENTS ON EXTENSION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA060242 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 May pp 9, 34

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said that the government junta is considering the extension of the state of emergency for 30 days more as a means of protecting national stability.

Colonel Majano was interviewed in his office on Saturday by several newsmen who wanted to hear Majano's opinion on the reported coup d'etat last week.

Majano said that there had been some difficulties, but no true military rebellion. He said that the underground struggle of the extreme rightist sector is causing problems because some people believe what they say.

A newsman asked how the government junta, regarding itself as a revolutionary government acting on behalf of the people, by carrying out changes for the common good, can tolerate the presence of negative persons who by their actions divert time from other programs.

Colonel Majano said that the government is trying to be tolerant and democratic, but even within the limits of tolerance and democracy laws can be applied to deal with extremes. "However, while dealing with situations outside respect for human rights, we want to act according to the law."

He recalled that "one of the legal means is the suspension of constitutional guarantees. This means that the state of emergency might be extended."

Colonel Majano said that he has unconfirmed reports that some military officers who are followers of the previous regime are now in El Salvador, among them, former Deputy Defense Minister Colonel Iraeta, Major d'Aubuisson, and General Romero. "This has not been confirmed," he said.

Colonel Majano said that the reforms being carried out by the government are supported by international financial institutions. This support has allowed the reforms to proceed as planned. One of these, the agrarian reform, needs a great deal of money, but we are getting it. Besides, he recalled that El Salvador is one of the countries with the most international credit. El Salvador has not used all its credit possibilities. He expressed thanks for the support given to these programs by the governments of the United States, Venezuela, Germany, and other countries.

When asked about attacks on his person by extreme rightists and leftists, Colonel Majano said that the reforms being carried out by the junta are following a program defined by the armed forces proclamation and are not one man's whims. "They can eliminate Colonel Majano, either from the junta or physically," he said, "but the programs will continue. No one can stop them...the agrarian reform complemented by Decree 207 cannot be stopped. The programs cannot take a step back."

He expressed thanks to those sectors that have supported him, the government junta and the armed forces, which are the foundations of the present system.

Majano said that he is willing to make a public declaration to satisfy his friends, defending himself from attacks by Major d'Aubuisson.

BODIES OF FIVE YOUTHS FOUND ON SONSONATE ROAD

PA062149 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1415 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The wave of violence and destruction continues in this country. Reports obtained by the YSKL news desk this morning state that the bodies of two young men are lying on El Cocal Avenue, Colonia America, in southern San Salvador. They died of bullet wounds.

The body of a third young man, as yet unidentified, lies in Colonia Transito, jurisdiction of San Marcos, KM 5. So there are three bodies in the southern part of this capital.

Likewise, we received a report from the town of Armenia, Sonsonate Department, that the bodies of three other youths were found this morning near the Las Tres Ceibas Ranch. They were completely nude. Each was shot in the right side of the head.

On KM 40 and 41 on the road to Sonsonate, according to reports for which we thank our correspondents in the city of Armenia, the bodies of two persons, as yet unidentified, were also found this morning. So we have a total of five bodies found this morning on the Sonsonate road.

WOMEN'S GROUP PROTESTS U.S. INTERVENTION, MANEUVERS

PA060027 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Volume 2 No 81, pp 796, 797

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 3 May (API)--With simple but expressive words, the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Missing Political Persons stated the position assumed by Salvadoran women in view of U.S. intervention in Salvadoran domestic affairs.

People will probably ask why is it that we are now engaging in political talk instead of crying over our missing sons, like we used to do.

"Even up to last year we were more concerned about demanding the release of political prisoners. However, since it has recently become apparent that repressive forces have been murdering our sons, we, like we said last year, no longer mourn our sons, because our tears will not bring them back to life. Crying will not get us anywhere.

"We fight by denouncing the enemy before the entire world. Salvadoran women will not remain indifferent to the present political situation.

"If they have to, Salvadoran women will take up arms at a given moment, and will prove that there is no difference between the sexes. Women cannot be estranged from the country's political situation. We are ready to take up the banners left by our sons when they were murdered by the gorillas."

"The Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Missing Political Persons of El Salvador rejects and condemns U.S. intervention in Central America, especially in El Salvador, and protests the naval military maneuvers that the United States will carry out this month in the Caribbean, as an act of hostility toward Cuba.

"However, we are warning Mr Carter, who has preached human rights so loudly, not to commit another folly in El Salvador like the brazen armed intervention he tried in Iran, because he will suffer another defeat, perhaps greater than the ones he has suffered up to now in Iran and Afghanistan."

CORRECTION TO 6 MAY ITEM ON HELICOPTER PURCHASE

Missing page number in sourceline is page 790.

GUATEMALA

U.S. 'MERCENARIES' REPORTEDLY SET UP TRACKING STATION

PA070208 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] It has been reported that U.S. mercenaries are operating on the Guatemalan islands of Naguera and Naguerita [names as heard] against the national liberation movement underway in El Salvador.

The information adds that the mercenaries on the above-mentioned islands have installed a U.S. satellite tracking station and are supplying arms to the rightwing paramilitary groups in that country in preparation for direct military aggression against the people of that Central American nation.

POLICE INVESTIGATING MURDER OF TWO U.S. TOURISTS

PA062024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police today are investigating the murder of two U.S. tourists in the village of Chichem, 40 km from Coban, capital of Alta Verapaz Department.

It was reported that a young man approximately 25 years old and a 17-year-old companion, who were backpacking through the region, were found dead with many wounds caused by machetes.

The police added that they were unable to find identification documents on the bodies so they have been unable to determine the victims' names.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY RECEIVING SPECIAL PROTECTION

PA060442 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Police have been posted at the Venezuelan Embassy to prevent the entrance of strangers ever since the members of a family named Ramirez took refuge there. They felt their lives were in danger following the assassination of the father, who was a labor leader.

The Venezuelan Embassy has not released any report yet.

The Foreign Ministry has stressed that in any event, the members of the Ramirez family are there as guests since they have not yet been granted asylum.

HONDURAS

U.S. PRESSURE FOR SETTLEMENT WITH EL SALVADOR DENIED

PA052225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1533 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 May (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso denied here today that his country's rapprochement with El Salvador for the signing of a peace treaty "is the result of U.S. pressures."

Perez Cadalso states that the progress in the peace negotiations to end the controversies which arose in July 1969, following the 100-hour war between Honduras and El Salvador, "is in response to the patriotic feelings of the leaders of the two countries."

Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso explained that the two governments have evaluated the seven problems still pending solution. The most difficult one involves territorial boundaires. More than 460 km of land are disputed.

He also stated that after 10 years without relations the negotiations have been absolutely negative for the two countries and their peoples and therefore a definite solution to the dispute is now being sought.

Diplomatic and foreign observers believe that the rapprochement over recent months and the acceleration of bilateral negotiations without the presence of the mediator of the conflict, were the result of U.S. pressure.

According to these analysts, the U.S. State Department's pressure is prompted by its concern over increased subversion in Guatemala and El Salvador, following the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

The observers feel that the United States does not want the Honduran and Salvadoran armies to be alienated so that together they may form a barrier to check subversion and leftist advance in Central America.

"That is far from the truth. It is simply mere speculation. Neither the Hondurans nor the Salvadorans will accept anybody's orders on such serious matters as border delimitations, where sovereignty and territorial integrity are at stake," Perez Cadalso said. The Honduran foreign minister also stated that this year "the mediator, former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, and the International Court of Justice might pronounce their judgment on the conflict."

Two years ago the Hondurans and Salvadorans accepted the mediation process as a means to achieve peace. The written stage has already concluded and attempts will be made this month in Lima to set the date for the verbal stage.

Negotiations Progressing

PA062025 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1954 GMT 5 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador to resolve the border problem are advancing well. Mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero believes he can make recommendations by November or December this year. This was said by Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, who confirmed his trip to Peru in the next few days to talk to mediator Bustamante y Rivero.

Minister Perez Cadalso told newsmen that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena will also go to Lima on the same date, where both will explain the state of the negotiations to mediator Bustamante y Rivero.

Perez Cadalso denied that the progress made in the negotiations is due to U.S. pressure to have the Honduran and Salvadoran armies join forces in encircling the Salvadoran guerrillas.

According to Perez Cadalso the negotiations have made much progress thanks to the patriotic attitude of the parties involved in the border problem. These parties know what is best for them and have realized that they have not gained anything by not having had relations in 10 years.

PEASANTS CRITICIZE OPPOSITION TO AGRARIAN REFORM

PA032309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1435 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Peasants National Unity Front (FUNACAM) criticized here today the strong opposition of the National Federation of Farmers and Cattlemen on Honduras (FENAGH) to certain mechanisms that would speed up the agrarian reform process in the country.

These mechanisms include the reorganization of the office for the attachment of lands and the procedures to go about it which are within the regulations of the National Agrarian Institute (INA), the organization in charge of the agrarian reform.

The solution was found in meetings in which the FUNACAM, the FENAGH and the INA participated. However, according to FUNACAM Secretary General Marcial Caballero, the FENAG presented bitter opposition throughout the meetings.

The peasants believe that if they occupy the idle lands and start working on them while the ranchmen and the INA establish whether they can be expropriated or whether they have been illegally held, fast and efficient agrarian reform implementation can be achieved. The cattlemen are opposed to peasants entering idle lands until the pertinent investigation has been conducted.

The INA advocates a combination of the two measures whereby it can be established if the lands are being used and then allow peasants to occupy them within a 30-day period.

NICARAGUA

BORGE DISCUSSES ELECTIONS; INVITES OBSERVERS

PA061448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 80

[Report by Radio Reloj Director Rolando Angulo Zeledon on an interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez on 5 May in Managua--recorded]

[Text] Tomas Borge, the most important commander of the Nicaraguan revolution, has admitted the importance of the electoral process to begin in the next few months in Nicaragua. He said this during a special interview granted to Radio Reloj.

Borge said that the first elections to give the revolutionary process its legal institutions could be held within 1 or 1 and 1/2 years. Borge said that countries which have proved to be real friends of Nicaragua, like Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and others could be invited to observe the elections. He added that the OAS would not be invited. Borge said that friendly countries would be invited to observe, to make suggestions and to give ideas on how to improve the revolutionary process which will start next year with the municipal and departmental elections. He added that this should serve to prepare the people for other elections.

Borge said that his government is going to ask the Costa Rican Government for advice on how to proceed with electoral registration. Elections in Nicaragua are going to be absolutely pure and free, contrary to how they were in the past, Borge assured. The people will be free to express their will; that is how it is going to be, Borge said.

Regarding Marxism, Borge said that Nicaragua is not imitating any other country's revolutionary process. We are not going to be stupid and make the mistakes that other revolutionary governments have made. Ours is genuinely a Nicaraguan revolution, free of any type of ideological or material influence.

Borge also talked about pluralism in the revolutionary process. In this respect he referred to current talks with Nicaraguan private enterprise, which he said have been important and beneficial; the government has listened to their suggestions with an open mind. Demands for freedom of the press, free enterprise and capital investments in Nicaragua have been accepted by the leaders of the revolution.

Borge assured that the Sandinist system is not afraid of the process by which state institutions will be legalized; however, it is afraid of the possibility that 95 percent of the population would be in favor of eliminating pluralism.

He said that the government wants all sectors, including the reactionaries, to participate in the revolutionary process. He wants business and industrial sectors to keep in touch with the revolution and the leaders of the revolution. He mentions the State Council as an example in which representatives of the chambers of industries, commerce and construction are participating and are in close contact with Sandinist leaders.

Regarding the Catholic Church, Borge said that they are holding monthly meetings with Nicaraguan bishops with whom they continue coordinating plans and exchanging views on opinions and views of the church in Nicaragua.

COSEP ISSUES STATEMENT ON JOINING STATE COUNCIL

PA060023 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] informs the people of the following:

According to reports issued to the nation, a fruitful exchange of opinions has been maintained between the members of the government junta, the Sandinist Front National Directorate and COSEP. The initial meetings have had positive results for the country's democratization. COSEP believes that positive advances have been obtained on fundamental matters presented to the government and to the Sandinist Front national directorate. We think it is important to note that talks have been maintained for the purpose of implementing a truly Nicaraguan revolutionary process with the ideals which brought about this revolution. As our talks continue we hope that together with our interlocutors, inspired in the highest national interests, we shall find, together with other sectors, the best solutions to Nicaraguan problems.

The private sector, the driving force of the national economy, believes that it should participate in the State Council debates. Aware of this and inspired to a high patriotic spirit, the COSEP member organizations inform the people that they have unanimously agreed to join the State Council.

COSEP Managua 4 May 1980.

BUSINESSMAN, ACADEMIC COMMENT ON STATE COUNCIL

Chamber of Industries Member

PA060440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Interview with Dr Jaime Bengoechea, full member of the State Council for the Chamber of Industries]

[Excerpt] [Bengoechea] We are acting out of a new political spirit, a spirit of cooperation, to help the development of the revolution fulfill the hopes of all Nicaraguans. Industrialists want unity and with this spirit we are willing to contribute our know-how and advice so, as I said, the hopes that all Nicaraguans have had for many years will be fulfilled or at least the groundwork will be laid so in the future those hopes and ideals can be achieved in some measure.

[Question] What is the stand of private business within the State Council?

[Answer] As I said earlier, we are there out of a strictly patriotic spirit. It was stated during the speeches opening the Council--we are realizing and the people are realizing also--that what should inspire our process is the search for democracy in which individuals can be fulfilled and society can be perfected.

Autonomous University Rector

PA031840 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] The most important aspect about the installation of the State Council lies in the fact that popular sectors of the population who had been alienated will assume a fundamental role in this organ of the revolution, states the rector of the Nicaraguan National Autonomous University, Dr Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, who is also an alderman of the revolution.

Father Alvaro Arguello confirms to "Extra" [name of newscast] his appointment to the state council is totally representative. The bishops also participated in his election.

CUBAN PLANNING BOARD OFFICIALS TO VISIT 15 MAY

PA070258 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A large delegation of the Central Planning Board of the Cuban Government is scheduled to arrive on 15 May. The purpose of the visit will be to establish contacts and exchange expertise and decide on areas of collaboration in planning the economies of the two nations.

The delegation, which will be headed by Rene Ponbo Nunez, vice minister of state, will include representatives of the various departments of Cuba's planning board.

The group of Cuban brothers will remain in Nicaragua for 7 days. In addition to scheduled meetings with officials of the Nicaraguan Planning Ministry, they will hold dialogues with companeros of other ministries of the Sandinist revolutionary government.

GRANMA REJECTS AP VERSION OF EVENTS AT INTERESTS OFFICE

FL061205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, the official organ of the party Central Committee, today banners an extensive article on the methods of U.S. publicity and Yankee information monopolies and their cynical lies about the events at the U.S. Interests Office in Havana.

GRANMA says: On 3 May, a report by AP, a Yankee information monopoly, signed by someone called George (Gedda) and datelined Havana, textually said, among things: The government-controlled television and radio said today that the bloody clash between Cuban security agents and former political prisoners was evidently organized by the United States. Further, the report adds: The Cubans were given asylum after groups of security agents attacked them while they were waiting for visas for the United States.

GRANMA explains: Everyone knows that this incident was provoked by the U.S. Interests Office functionaries. Everyone knows that they called for this meeting for the morning of 2 May. Everyone knows that the provocation was initiated by antisocial individuals at 1000 when they had been there for almost 3 hours without anyone bothering them and following the harangues of the Yankee consul and her boss at the interests office.

Everyone knows that the authorities and leaders of the mass organizations made an extraordinary effort to calm the people down, to appeal to their sense of discipline and prevent the incidents from acquiring greater proportions.

GRANMA continues: These are the facts but we are not limiting ourselves to mere words. GRANMA has published four irrefutable photographs of these events. Furthermore, we have a whole video cassette on the incidents which clearly shows that the interests office and the antisocials initiated the provocation against the people. Nevertheless, according to AP, Cuban security agents attacked persons who went to apply for visas. This is a cynical and barefaced lie. Not a word was said about the fact that the United States had a year and a half to grant those visas to counterrevolutionary former prisoners and refused to do so.

GRANMA adds: Not a word was said that only women and men of the people answered the aggression. Not a single security agent participated in this. The police, on the contrary, limited themselves to stopping the people from annihilating the lumpen and protecting the diplomatic site. To say that security agents attacked the alleged visa-seekers is an infamy, a typical fascist method to deceive the world, GRANMA stresses. It adds: The world teems with low types like this (Gedda). They are the ones who inform the world on what is happening in the world. Lies such as these are repeated by the bourgeois, oligarchic and rightist organs of the West. One of the biggest stages in history is the Yankee imperialist press [as heard]. For instance, these delinquents who are leaving by the dozen for the United States are not delinquents but dissidents. But we could not feel happier about these stupidities. Never had any one country undergone such a complete cleaning out.

GRANMA continues: Our people have had an extraordinary opportunity to see the imperialist publicity machine in action and to see how right the Third World countries are in their battle at UNESCO to put an end to the monopoly of Western press agencies. Yesterday Carter did not say the same thing as that (Gedda) person of the AP. He said that aggressions were carried out against the visa applicants by crowds organized by the Cuban Government. He completely left out the fact that the meeting was called by his interests office.

GRANMA emphasizes: Too bad about the effort we made to prevent the people from annihilating these provocateurs. But we did the right thing. Discipline consists, in fact, in not letting oneself be provoked, but in doing what befits the occasion and intelligently winning all the battles against the enemy.

These lies unmask the enemy. Carter cannot deny he is a demagogue and an out-and-out-liar, either because he wants to be or because he is being deceived. Very little is left of his so-called Christian education. Pharisee, whitened sepulcher or an incredibly naive person are the descriptive terms that he deserves in accordance with his own Bible. They poison themselves to the marrow with their own lies.

GRANMA concludes: GRANMA never lies because we are Marxist-Leninists, because we are socialists, because we are communists, because we have an infinitely higher level of morality than our enemies. The strength of our arguments lies in truth. And when we speak, we speak with proof and our witness is a whole people.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S. 'DOMINATION' OF CARIBBEAN

PA061524 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States, with its strategy against revolutionary governments and the progressive forces of Central America and the Caribbean, is dragging with it the regimes in the area who are docile to the aggressive and adventurous policy led by Washington. The anti-Cuban maneuvers orchestrated by the U.S. imperialists as a result of the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana are clear proof of our statements.

The triumph of popular revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada, the demonstrations by progressives in Jamaica, St Lucia and St Vincent, the struggles of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala and the presence of undefeatable socialist Cuba, show that the Central American and Caribbean area today are the weakest link of imperialist domination in our America. That is why, in their aggressive plans against the peoples of the area, Washington seeks support from its greatest lackeys in the area, among them the tyrannical Jean-Claude Duvalier, leader of Haiti, who in his well-known antipatriotic attitude, prides himself in placing the country which he misrules at the service of the Pentagon's military strategy in the Caribbean.

HAITI INFORMATION, the organ of the Haitian Democratic Committee in Mexico, said that the United States is preparing puppet governments to be used as gendarmes to guarantee the stability of the imperialist system of domination in the area. In Central America Washington resorts especially to supporting the Guatemalan and Honduran regimes while in the Caribbean it is supported by Haiti and the militarized colony of Puerto Rico. The newspaper says that in Puerto Rico, there is a strengthening of U.S. bases and military arsenals--vigorously opposed by the Puerto Rican proindependence forces who struggle against the Pentagon's decision to turn Puerto Rican territory into a place for medical experiments and as a springboard of aggression against other peoples in the area.

As far as Haiti is concerned, there are several reasons why Washington wants to militarize that Caribbean island. Besides its geographical proximity to Cuba, there is a puppet regime, which gladly takes part in the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism against the liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean. It is not a coincidence that U.S. and Haitian naval forces jointly patrol the Windward Passage, a maritime strait separating Cuba from Haiti.

The newspaper also stresses the visit made by a large group from the Inter-American Defense Board--an organization catering to U.S. interests--to Haiti at the end of last year. Despot Jean-Claude Duvalier, giving a warm welcome to the camouflaged representatives of the Pentagon, stressed the need to strengthen vigilance for the defense of the free world.

The counterrevolutionary team received a boost recently with the visit to Haiti by Gen Robert Schweitzer, head of plans and operations of the U.S. Army General Staff. He had also been in the Dominican Republic and other Caribbean countries to bolster a return to the cold war in the area.

In payment for Duvalier's cooperation, General Schweitzer made a secret deal whereby Dominican Army troops will intervene in Haiti to repress popular demonstrations, or to face any other situation endangering the Duvalier tyranny. In return, the United States will intensify its economic and military aid to the Dominican Republic.

The countries of the Caribbean, of our America, and the world firmly reject those warlike and aggressive plans by the White House and reject the shameful and antipatriotic attitudes of those regimes who connive with the United States.

NEW LEGISLATION ON CIA 'THREAT' TO ALL PEOPLE

FL070114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The powers of the U S. Central Intelligence Agency--CIA--probably will be strengthened, according to new legislation which already has the support of the majority of Senators and Representatives. News agencies noted this afternoon that the big strengthening of the CIA represents a response to the latest international events, especially the failed attempt to invade Iran on the pretext of rescuing the diplomats at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

As soon as the legislation is approved, the CIA will be able to undertake so-called covert operations without having to report its plans to Congress. Moreover, the CIA will not have to explain operations undertaken in the past which provoked scandals and stunned the world.

The provisions that will be legislated regarding the CIA will void the ban on using journalists, university professors or clergymen as agents. At the same time, members of the CIA will be able to pose as professionals in journalism or education or as priests to perform any of their espionage missions. To protect the agents even more, the law that is about to be approved will punish with up to 10 years imprisonment and a $50,000 fine any member of the government who reveals the identity of any person who works for the CIA secretly.

Some of these restrictions had been approved at the beginning of the administration of President James Carter after the revelation of CIA plans aimed, among other things, at assassinating foreign leaders, deposing governments or employing drugs capable of controlling the mind. The new legislation eliminates the process of reducing the powers [of the CIA] which was going to conclude with the drafting of a statute that would have put in writing all the controls and limitations imposed on the CIA by the legislators.

Although some well-informed sources believe that the CIA never had ended its subversive plans despite all these [restrictions], the CIA regains its powers with the new legislation and is now more protected than ever. It represents a threat to all the peoples of the world.

BOHEMIA PUBLISHES FIGURES ON USSR ADVISERS

PA062045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1237 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] Havana, 6 May (AFP)--Today, 20 years after the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR (8 May 1960), the Cuban press solemnly reaffirmed the "unbreakable unity" existing between the two countries.

The newspapers began to celebrate the 20th anniversary shortly after President Fidel Castro, concerned about the situation in Afghanistan--Cuba has not officially approved of the Soviet intervention in Kabul--and the consequent risks of a U.S. "counteroffensive" in the Caribbean, mentioned a possible blockade of the island by the United States, without mentioning the support of the USSR.

In a lengthy article on the subject titled "Technicians, Friends and Something More," the weekly BOHEMIA this week provides some previously unpublished figures on the Soviet civilian presence in Cuba.

In 1979, there were 2,500 Soviet "technicians, engineers and other specialists" on the island (as opposed to 1,200 in 1976), and they were participating in 250 projects.

Over 100 Soviet organizations and 34 ministries are cooperating with their Cuban counterparts, primarily in the areas of nuclear energy, the iron and steel and nickel industries, oil refineries, transportation and light industry.

The figures did not include the 2,700 Soviet military instructors installed on the island under the bilateral agreements that followed the missile crisis in 1962.

SOVIET ENVOY: RELATIONS 'STRONGER THAN EVER'

FL062311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A press conference was held a short while ago at the Soviet Embassy in Havana on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the reestablishment of Cuban-Soviet relations.

Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov said that friendship between the Soviet and Cuban peoples has resisted the test of time and today is stronger than ever. He added that at this time, when the Cuban people are prepared to defend the gains of the revolution in the face of the new provocations by U.S. imperialism, the Soviet people declare as in the past: Cuba is not alone. He emphasized that this is a brilliant example of the irrevocable socialist solidarity of our two peoples which has characterized all these 20 years of Soviet-Cuban relations.

DISPLAY MARKS 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

FL061838 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Without the selfless, enthusiastic and exemplary work of the Soviet specialists, it would have been impossible to transform our armed forces into today's efficient military institution which is the people's pride, Col Carlos (Rodes Moros) stated in a speech at the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] central house to inaugurate a photographic display on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the resumption of relations between Cuba and the USSR.

(Rodes Moros) recalled how in 1952 the tyrant Batista, fulfilling imperialism's orders, broke relations with Lenin's fatherland. He noted that since 1960, when diplomatic ties were resumed, cooperation has continuously broadened, constituting today an example of internationalist practice, understanding and mutual trust. In closing, he stated that imperialism is placing world peace in jeopardy.

The opening ceremony of the display was attended by Soviet military specialists, FAR officers and other guests. The display includes important events in Cuban-Soviet relations.

REPORTAGE ON CDB BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Opening Session

FL061344 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The deputy prime minister, the honorable Arthur D. Hanna, our country's minister of finance, chaired the opening session of the CDB [Caribbean Development Bank]. Mr Hanna, the Bahamas' governor on the bank's board of directors, also welcomed his fellow directors. He told them for far too long the region's respective economies have been buffeted by the economic ill winds of larger nations. He called for the bank to support projects which will lead to self-sufficiency in those areas which in the past contributed to the importing of inflation. The bank, he said, must encourage research and development of energy sources as an alternative to increasing oil imports. Mr Hanna said that the bank must go from strength to strength.

There is quite a bit of items on the agenda for the meeting which ends today. (Down Miller) takes a look at some of those items. [Begin (Miller) recording] The board of governors has already dealt with several important issues so far. One of them, the selection of directors for another 2-year term. Mr Warren Rolle, the managing director of the Bahamas' Development Bank, has been selected once again as the director for the Bahamas and Belize. The report announcing the selection of the directors was signed yesterday by the chairman of the board of governors and the deputy prime minister of finance, the honorable Arthur D. Hanna. Mr Hanna is the Bahamas' governor for the bank. The alternate temporary governor is the minister of youth, sports and community affairs, Senator the Honorable Kendal Nottage.

Several agreements have also come out of the board of governors' meeting, among them a cooperation agreement between the Caribbean Development Bank and the United Nations Development Fund and the finalization of five balance of payment loans to Caribbean countries from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' fund.

On the topic of energy, the bank president, Mr William Demas, said many borrowing members of the bank, including the Bahamas, have a lot of potential for both on-shore and off-shore development of resources of oil and natural gas. Mr Demas said a vigorous effort must be made to explore sources for fossil fuel and to develop alternative sources of renewable energy. He said that in addition to the energy crisis we will face in the decade of the 80's we will also face a food crisis. He said increased food production must be made a definite priority for Caribbean countries.

Still up for consideration by the board of governors is the review of new membership applications. Yesterday's session also included statement from several of the bank governors and from the secretary general of the Caribbean Community, Dr Kurleigh King. Referring to the Caribbean Development Bank as one of the predecessors of the Caribbean Community, Dr King said the Caribbean Community must now strike out in new directions with a brand new treaty. Some of the challenges facing CARICOM in the 80's, he said, include those of human development, technology, ideology and sovereignty. [end recording]

Increased Membership

FL061949 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Barbados minister of foreign affairs, Henry Forde, said today his country was in favor of an expanded membership of the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB]. Mr Forde's comments came as he addressed the 10th annual meeting of the board of directors of the CDB now taking place in Nassau. He went on to add that Barbados was in favor of a higher level of borrowing and said it was necessary that the bank obtain substantially increased resources if it was to increase its developmental role in the 80's.

The Barbadian representative said that there also is a need to rationalize the situation which existed with respect to the multiplicity of special development funds. He said the situation not only created bad administrative problems, but led to a deterioration in relations between the bank and its clients. He went on to explain that this deterioration came about because of the unrealistic and inflexible conditions attached by some donors. Mr Forde said one way to solve this would be to keep special conditions to a minimum.

UNDP Disbursement Agency

FL061829 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] An agreement has been signed under which the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB] is to become the disbursement agency for the UN Development Program--UNDP--in the region. However, the agreement is still to be ratified by the CDB Board of Governors. Agreements have also been reached between the CDB and the Inter-American Development Bank on a technical corporation program.

Meanwhile, the CDB has announced that it will be disbursing over $12 million in loans to Barbados, the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Guyana and St Lucia. In his address to the current meeting of the board of governors of the CDB, CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King observed that as a result of the level of underdevelopment in most CARICOM states, the implementation of regional programs was now seriously threatened.

Dr King told the board that CARICOM will continue its work on industrial programming with a view to making better use of regional raw materials. He also disclosed that the regional food plan would be given a new dimension, converting it into a food and nutrition strategy.

DOMINICA

SERAPHIM DENIES CHARGES OF ISSUING PASSPORTS TO IRANIANS

FL051805 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Monday, (CANA)-Dominica's prime minister, Oliver Seraphin, is now in Washington for talks with State Department officials, the Dominica Broadcasting Service (DBS) said today.

The prime minister is being accompanied by his attorney-general Eustace Francis. DBS said that the talks will centre on allegations that the island was issuing passports to Iranians at a cost of US$10,000.

Mr Seraphin was quoted as saying that the trip was to assure the U.S. Government that Dominica would not be used as a haven for Iranians who do not want to return to their country.

During a House of Assembly debate last week, former Prime Minister Patrick John said he had received information from Canada that Dominican passports would soon be sold to Iranians.

This has to do with a recent controversial agreement signed by the Oliver Seraphin government with the California-based Inter-continental Development and Management Corporation for carrying out a series of development projects.

The agreement provides for the conferring of citizenship on persons "having good repute and evidence of a contribution to the economy of Dominica."

During a radio address at the weekend, Prime Minister Seraphin said not one passport had been issued to any Iranian. He denied reports that Dominican passports were being sold for a fee of $10,000.

Today's radio report said that the prime minister will be launching a publicity campaign in Washington aimed at clearing the image of Dominica.

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CYPRUS ESTABLISHED

FL052006 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Cyprus and Grenada have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. Relations were established under an agreement signed at the United Nations headquarters last month and made public today.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

FL051155 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] The Jamaican Government has expressed deep and sincere condolence to the people of Yugoslavia at the passing of their president and leader Josip Broz Tito. President Tito died yesterday, 3 days before his 88th birthday following a prolonged illness. In a statement, the Jamaican Government said it joined the world community in mourning the passing of the Yugoslav leader. Describing President Tito as a statesman and patriot, government said his death had removed from the international arena one the (?true) political giants of the century. Noting that President Tito was a principal architect of the nonaligned movement, the statement said his passing was an irreparable loss not only for Yugoslavia but for the nonaligned movement and the world community.

PATTERSON RETURNS FROM AID-SEEKING FOREIGN TOUR

FL031931 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1923 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Jamaica's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Percival James Patterson, has called inopportune the military maneuvers which the United States was planning to conduct in the Caribbean, a region that must remain a zone of peace.

The government official was speaking at the Foreign Ministry during a press conference held upon his return to Jamaica following a tour that took him to Zimbabwe, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Kuwait and United States.

Patterson gave details of the official efforts he made in those countries within the context of the search for an alternative path to development which Jamaica has undertaken ever since its break with the International Monetary Fund in March.

The foreign minister deplored the slow manner in which the Western industrialized countries have been responding to his government's requests for economic assistance.

BURHAM PAYS OFFICIAL VISITS TO MOZAMBIQUE, BOTSWANA

FL061455 Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 27 Apr 80 pp 1, 31

[By George Baird]

[Text] Guyana has joined with Mozambique and Botswana to work for the complete liberation of southern Africa, particularly the independence of Namibia, in the struggle against imperialism, apartheid and racism in southern Africa.

In communiques issued at the end of official visits by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham to Mozambique and Botswana, they reaffirmed their commitment to the African liberation movement and pledged to work for it within the non-aligned movement and the Commonwealth.

In both countries, Prime Minister Burnham also agreed with President Samora Machel and President Seretse Khama to work towards closer bilateral relations.

Cde Burnham, who fulfilled the visits after attending the Zimbabwe independence celebrations, analysed with President Machel the role which the non-aligned countries play in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for national independence and social progress of the peoples.

Vitality

The two leaders expressed their common commitment in strengthening the movement and endorsed the vitality of its principles.

With President Khama, Cde Burnham spoke of "their firm commitment to the principle of genuine nonalignment, in particular the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of states and pledged themselves to work tirelessly for the preservation of the true spirit of non-alignment."

In examining the prevailing situation in Africa, Prime Minister Burnham and President Machel expressed their best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of Zimbabwe and affirmed their desire to strengthen relations and to work closely with the Government of Zimbabwe headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Cde Burnham and President Khama regarded Zimbabwe's independence "as a major step forward in the liberation struggle in southern Africa to which both were fully committed."

Struggle

On Namibia, President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham "reaffirmed their support for the people of Namibia led by SWAPO in the struggle for their independence."

"They denounced the manoeuvres of the racist Pretoria regime to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, and in particular the United Nations Security Council resolution. They also reaffirmed that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia," the communique said.

In Botswana, Prime Minister Burnham joined with President Khama to express the hope that Namibia would soon follow Zimbabwe into independent nationhood and that there would be rapid progress in South Africa towards the enjoyment of equal rights by all the people of that country."

Apartheid

President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham condemned the apartheid regime and the policy of bantustanisation in South Africa and expressed their solidarity and total support for the people of South Africa in their struggle for liberation from oppression and humiliation.

"They strongly denounced the support given to South Africa by the imperialists who have also contributed to South Africa becoming a nuclear power, thereby constituting a threat to the peoples of southern Africa and international peace and security," the Maputo communique said.

Aggression

It added that the two leaders also condemned the acts of aggression perpetrated by the minority and racist regime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia and expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Angola and Zambia who with firmness and bravery repelled those acts of aggression.

President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham reiterated their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Western Sahara led by the POLISARIO Front and expressed support for the Saharan people and their legitimate and sole representative, the POLISARIO Front. President Khama commended the people of Guyana for their keen interest and financial or material support for liberation in southern Africa despite the vast geographical distance which separates Guyana from the region.

Objectives

"The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the Commonwealth and vowed to work for the further strengthening of the association and the effective fulfilment of its objectives. They recalled with satisfaction and pride the crucial role which the Commonwealth played in the liberation of Zimbabwe, the Gaberone communique disclosed.

Moving to the Middle East, President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham expressed their conviction that only a solution which includes the exercise of the right of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people led by their legitimate representative, the PLO, and the total recovery of the occupied Arab territories in the context of the appropriate UN resolutions can provide the basis for a climate of peace and security in the zone.

President Khama and Prime Minister Burnham emphasized that there could be no comprehensive settlement in the Middle East without respect for the rights of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO.

Satisfaction

On Latin America, President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham expressed satisfaction with the victory of the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

"The two leaders welcomed the political, economic and social transformation taking place in the Caribbean region and the prospects offered to the region for the complete defeat of colonialism, imperialism and exploitation," the Maputo communique added.

It also reaffirmed the two leaders' solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people and condemned the constant violations of human rights committed by the fascist regime.

They reaffirmed their support for the relevant UN resolutions and for measures aimed at re-establishing democratic freedoms in Chile. They condemned the economic blockade against Cuba and expressed support for the struggle of the people of Cuba for full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

When they discussed the Caribbean and Latin America, Prime Minister Burnham and President Khama acknowledged the significant political, economic and social transformation in the Caribbean region and reaffirmed the full support of their governments for the right of the people of Belize to independence and further endorsed the territorial integrity of Belize.

In both countries Cde Burnham pledged to explore areas for closer bilateral co-operation and with President Machel, Prime Minister Burnham agreed to continue to work towards a new international economic order. Both President Machel and President Khama accepted invitations to visit Guyana again.

BRIEFS

GUINEAN AMBASSADOR--Guinea's new ambassador to Guyana Raoul Conds yesterday pledged to work for the strengthening of relations between his country and Guyana. He gave the pledge to President Arthur Chung when he was presenting his credentials at Guyana House. Replying Cde Chung said that the people of Guyana have declared undiminished support for the people of Guinea in the pursuit of dignity and freedom. [Excerpt] [Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 22 Apr 80 FL]

ACCORD WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Georgetown, Guyana, Monday (CANA)-Guyana and Mozambique have signed an agreement for co-operation in science, technology and trade, the state-owned SUNDAY CHRONICLE reported here yesterday. The paper said a Mozambique five-member-team also arrived here Saturday to discuss "steps to be taken to implement the agreement." [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Apr 80 p 3 FL]

MEXICO

PRESIDENT MAY SIGN OIL AGREEMENTS DURING FOREIGN TOUR

PA042307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0524 GMT 3 May 80

[By Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 2 May (AFP)--Local experts today opined that the upcoming visit of President Jose Lopez Portillo to France, the FRG, Sweden and Canada will permit, through the formalization of agreements for the sale of Mexican petroleum, the reduction of Mexico's trade deficit with those four countries.

Mexico's annual trade deficit with those countries amounts to $790 million: $267 million with France, $418 million with the FRG, $82 million with Sweden and $23 million with Canada.

Mexico's trade deficit with Canada would be greatly reduced if the $95 million that 165,000 Canadian tourists leave in Mexico each year were taken into account.

President Lopez Portillo will sign an agreement in Montreal for the sale of 50,000 to 100,000 barrels of Mexican oil a day from now through 1982. Just like France, Canada is interested in cooperating with Mexico in the nuclear energy area through the possible sale of a heavy water nuclear reactor.

PARAGUAY

FRENCH GROUP ASKS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY060132 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 May 80 p 7

[Text] Reports from France indicate that the French foreign minister will possibly intercede with "his Paraguayan counterpart," Alberto Nogues, to request the liberation of two persons labeled as "political prisoners." An AFP report states the following:

Paris, 5 May (AFP)--It was learned here today that the French Committee of Support and Solidarity with the Paraguayan People has asked French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to intercede with his Paraguayan counterpart, Alberto Nogues, who is visiting Paris, regarding political prisoners in Paraguay.

The committee sent a note to Francois-Poncet indicating that "the Paraguayan Government was condemned during the last OAS human rights meetingfor its systematic violation of human rights."

The committee particularly pointed out the cases of "Capt Napoleon Ortigoza, imprisoned since 1962, and Engineer Virgilio Bareiro, held without trial since 1964, both among the oldest political prisoners in Latin America and in poor health."

SURINAME

PRIME MINISTER SAYS FOREIGNERS INVOLVED IN COUP ATTEMPT

FL062001 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Suriname's Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen has reacted to last week's attempted coup in that country.

In a statement in Paramaribo last night, he said that a group of irresponsible people had tried to endanger the security of his country. Speaking on radio and television, the prime minister said that persons abroad had played a crucial role in the subversive and counterrevolutionary activities. Last week a group of 300 men of various nationalities, led by a former officer of the Surinamese Army, were captured and a cache of arms and explosives found by soldiers. The ex-officer has been executed and a number of people, including some Surinamese parliamentarians, arrested. In the meantime, authorities in neighboring French Guiana have said that contrary to other reports, they have found no trace of the group of mercenaries that passed through that territory on their way into Suriname.

VENEZUELA

COPEI DEPUTY DOES NOT FORESEE BREAK WITH CUBA

PA060348 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Social Christian Party [COPEI] Deputy Jose Rodriguez Iturbe said Venezuela must remain calm in the face of the attacks made by Cuban President Fidel Castro. Iturbe is chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee:

[Begin recording] The attacks made by Mr Castro during his 1 May speech at the Revolutionary Plaza reflect a violent policy which is really contributing very little on the part of the Cuban Government toward the development of good relations. Personally, I am in favor of maintaining relations. Naturally, this has a limit. There are times when a state can make a de facto break in relations.

I do not believe that the Cuban regime will provoke this break because, in the last instance, they have more to lose than we have. I also think, however, that Venezuela must reply with serenity [passage indistinct] can energetically and firmly maintain national dignity and at the same time not take the step which Mr Castro apparently wants us to take--a break in relations. [end recording]

SOCIALIST DEPUTY SAYS RELATIONS WITH CUBA 'DELICATE'

PA060440 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Teodoro Petkoff, Movement for Socialism deputy, said that Fidel Castro's attacks on Venezuela are the result of the violent situation existing in Cuba.

[Begin recording] This is a complex and delicate problem, [words indistinct] naturally, there have been some attitudes on the part of the Cuban people which are quite difficult to understand at first sight, but if we consider that they feel a huge pressure from U.S. imperialism--and the announced military maneuvers gives the impression that this is a campaign against them--perhaps it is possible to understand Fidel's vehemence during his recent speeches as well as Cuban attitudes. This is why I believe that [words indistinct] this week. [end recording]